

base to just above the apex, over the middle of the dorsum. The underparts are of a dull silvery color. The falces are brown. The palpus is dark with a white spot on the patella and one on the tarsus. (In *chionogaster* the palpus is yellow with white spots). The legs are brown, the first pair having white marks on the patella and tarsus, and at the distal end of the tibia.

We have a single female sent to us by Dr. Braun from Algoa Bay, South Africa.

RHENE BANKSII, sp. nov.

♂. Length 4.5. Legs 1423, first plainly stoutest, with short fringe of hairs on under side of patella and tibia.

The cephalothorax is a little wider than long, and slants upward from the anterior eyes. The quadrangle is plainly wider behind than in front, is much wider than long, and occupies two-thirds of the cephalothorax. The anterior eyes form a straight row, and are close together, the middle being less than twice as large as the lateral. The second row is close to the first. The sternum is widest in the middle, pointed behind, and truncated in front. The anterior coxae are separated by barely the width of the labium, which is longer than wide. The falces are short, vertical and parallel.

The cephalothorax is dark with two white spots on the cephalic plate just in front of the dorsal eyes, and a curved white band on the front part. There is a white longitudinal line on the middle of the thoracic part, and a good many white hairs are seen on the sides. The abdomen is dark, with six white dots forming a curved line around the anterior end, and a transverse line of white dots in front of the middle of the dorsum. Near the posterior end is a large central white spot, from which a curved white line runs down on each side. There are some scattered white hairs on the clypeus. The first leg is dark with a short dark fringe under the patella and tibia,

and a white spot at the distal end of the femur. The other legs have white rings at the ends of the joints, and are dark colored, excepting the tarsi and the proximal halves of the metatarsi, which are light.

We have a single male from Cape Town, sent by Dr. Braun.

NOTES.—Mr. William H. Ashmead's memoir on the Hymenoptera Parasitica of the Hawaiian Islands occupies pages 277-364 of vol. 1, part 3 of the Fauna Hawaiiensis and is illustrated by two uncolored plates. There are sections entitled: General considerations, Classification of the Hymenoptera, Systematic arrangement of the Hawaiian Hymenoptera, Distribution, Bibliographic, and Systematic account of the Hymenoptera Parasitica, the last forming the greater part of the text.

The descriptions are concise, yet sufficiently detailed; a tabular separation of the species of each genus with more than a single representative is given in most instances.

One hundred and twenty-eight species are enumerated; those figured are new. Eleven genera only are considered peculiar to the Islands; most of the species are new so that a statement as to their distribution can not be made; of the known species, five are considered of Asiatic or Australian origin, seven of North American origin, and five of European origin.

The specification as to families, genera, and new species given on page 281 is not quite accurate, and that as to new species is not just to the author.

Mr. Ernest Hartet contributes to *Novitates Zoologicae*, vol. 8, no. 4, p. 494-506, an appreciative notice of the scientific work of the late William Doherty. A list of the papers based on Doherty's collections is given; also a list of seven articles on butterflies written by Doherty himself.

CORRECTION:—Page 304, col. 1, line 5 and line 14 for *second* read *first*.